feeds upon old bulbous leaves whereas the latter destroys younger leaves. These insects have been effectively used to control water hyacinth in Ram Garh lake in Gorakhpur and Sagar lake at Sagar. Chemical methods are based on spraying weedicides, namely 2, 4-D and Paraquat. 2, 4-D is the most efficient herbicide available to sink the massive water hyacinth mats. It is applied @ 1.2 to 8.0 kg/ha depending upon the weed mat density. To be effective, the spray liquid concentration of 2, 4-D should not be less than 0.3%. The best time of application of this weedicide to water hyacinth is during the summer months when the weed is growing vigorously. Paraquat is used @ 1 kg/ha. Chemical methods may, however, cause adverse ecological effects.

Re-Export of Teak Wood

1593. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted the Indian timber importers to bring in teak from abroad for sawing and re-export of Gulf Countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have selected a few ports in the country where these imports would be allowed logs processed and re-export made; and

(c) whether to prevent misuse of the scheme, whereby semi-processed timber made of Indian teakwood is findings its way to re-exportable timber, Government would confine the scheme only to Andaman and Nicobar where adequate timber processing facility is available so that the entire operation is done away from mainland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To prevent misuse of the scheme, one of the conditions stipulated for reexport of sawn timber made exclusively out of imported logs is that the export contracts shall be registered with the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) who will monitor them to ensure that the scheme is not abused.

Setting up of Eco-Cluba

1594. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a net-work of Eco-Clubs for school kids; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the contemplated network, function of the clubs and their modus operandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, This Ministry has initiated a scheme for actively involving school children in environmental activities by establishing eco-clubs in schools.

(b) The scheme is to establish about 1000 eco-clubs in the country during the present financial year. An eco-club may be set up in a middle/high school and may consist of a minimum 20 members and a maximum of 50 members. Normally, there will be one eco-club in a school but in special cases with larger number of students and additional eco-club also can be formed. Each eco-club will be in the charge of a teacher from the school concerned.

The members of eco-club are expected to disseminate the information gained through eco-clubs among other students and adults living in their locality. They are expected also to organise and actively participate in environment improvement programmes.

A group of not less than 20 and not more than 50 eco-clubs in geographically contiguous districts will be serviced by a coordinating agency to be identified by the Ministry. Educational institutions,

NGOs or professional bodies may be identified as coordinating agencies.

Conference on Forestry Forum for Developing Countries

1595. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 3-day ministerial conference of the forestry forum for developing countries was held in Delhi on the 3.9.93;

(b) if so, what are the countries who have participated in the conference;

(c) whether any declaration on forests was declared in the conference;

(d) if so, what were the decisions taken in the conference; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the suggestions made in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The first ministerial conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) was held in New Delhi from 1st to 3rd September 1993.

(b) The list of countries participating in the conference is laid before the house as Statement-I (See below)

(c) The deliberations in the FFDC, which was held at and India's initiative, centered around the sustainable.

(d) management of forests in accordance with the Nonlegally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a global Consensus on the Management, conservation and Sustainable development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles) agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In particular, issues related to the provision of new and additional financial resources, including, through a restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), access to technologies, support to education, training and extension initiatives, etc., were highlighted. At the end of the Conference, the Delhi Declaration on Forests was issued. The Declaration is given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) Action has been initiated to request the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to take steps for the implementation of the Delhi Declaration and keep the FFDC countries informed. This is perceived as a necessary condition to a review by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which is proposed to be held in 1995. In addition, a mamorandum of Understanding (MOU) on forestry issues has been signed between India and the UK which takes note of the Delhi Declaration on Forests and lays down principles for the two countries to work together to promote the sustainable management of forests according to the Forest Principles. The MOU has a provision for jointly holding an international workshop which would discuss issues concerning sustainable managment of forests and would provide inputs making the review by the CSD in 1995 useful and productive.

The Commonwealth countries are also being kept informed of the actions that are being taken and are contemplated to take forward the Delhi Declaration on Forets issued by the FFDC. Statement-I

List of Countries represented at FFDC

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Bhutan
4. Brazil
5. Burundi
6. Cambodia
7. Columbia
8. China
9. Cuba
10. Egypt